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Grarul Bebilty, Dyspepsis, Serojula, Maramus, Los
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Housekeepers hat want the best Sono ever mode, must use Peta's O. K. Sony. It removes dirt with repidity, without in-jury to color or textures, and gives universal satisfaction. Sold by Grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No.

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G. SAUNDERS'S METALLIC TABLET RAZOR-

School. The oldest and most approved. Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last in years, for sale at J. & S. Savenman's Store, No. 7 Aster House. THUSSES.-MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE

trues. No. 3 Vesay-st, opposite the church. All kinds of revies, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdonias a province anothered). Electic Stockings, and Mechanical appli-goes for beloranties. (A hundle attends belies.)

Howe's
Anmy Scale
Fold and locks up. Call and examine.

New-York Daily Tribune SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No woder can be to en of Americanon Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authorificated by the trans and address of the writer—out recessivity for publication, but as a guaranty for his good failit.

We tanged undertake to return rejected Communications. All outsiness setter to this once should be addressed to "Tag Tagottat," New-York.

To Wholesule Merchants. The Tracerst, baving a larger circulation than any

her searspaper, is a valuable medium through which Wholesale Dealers can stack Country Merchants. Advertisements insected to such of the editions of The Tring an will be read by a large perpection of the Country Merchants in the Free States.

The Littlejohn Libel Snit.

A verbatim report of the trial of the suit of LITTLE-Ac. Our subscribers who desire to secure and preserve a ful topen of this remarkable true, will do well to procure our pareplaiet edition. Price 16 cents.

at 10% o'clock.

THE SENDAY TRIBUNE, as heretofore annews worthy the issue of an extra is received being rapidly absorbed by the popular demand; between Saturday night and Sunday morning, one will be cripted.

We bear from California that the State is nobly true to the Union. Stanford, the Union candidate, has carried the State by 3,000 plurality. Both Houses of the Legislature are Republican, and the victory is complete.

to Dean Richmond's late Convention at Syraease, whom Messrs, Purdy and Sweeny characterize as of no account in their organization, is the Hon. Win. McMurray, who rejoins in a tart latter in this paper. He positively asserts that the Tammany delegates did not oppose, at least in any audible, impressive manner, the notorious Ninth Resolve of that gathering. Can it be that Mesars. Purdy and Sweeny are in error on that point" If so, how will they face the loyal reasses of our city? Should they not, for the aske of their organization as well as the country, come square out for the Dickinson State Ticket They know that everybody is for it. Then what | deserted, and ten thousand more proved deficient use in bothering the canvassers with scattering in physical stamins or disabled by disease, expo-

Ratification meeting which has ever inaugurated a new political movement in this city. Within five minutes of the opening of the doors the great hall was filled, and its capacity was tested long before the meeting commenced. The poet Duganne called the meeting to order and Chas-H. Marshall was elected President. A very large number of the principal men of the city were chosen Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and a series of resolutions was passed of the most cordially warlike character. They doclare that peace is not possible now, and that every American citizen should proffer his treasure and In arms, equipments, food, finance, they are his blood, if necessary, to carry on the war | away behind. They have too few tents, and still until the flag of the Republic floats over the Rio thrande. Short but enthusiastic and inspiring shod and clad, and paid-when paid at all-in speeches were made by the President, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer, Dr. R. E. Bradford, and Joe the point of the bayonet. Their huspital ar-Hoxie. But the great speech of the evening was rangements are very deficient, and the proporthat of the candidate whose nomination to the | tion of sickness and death in their ranks is many | nation, and therefore Mr. Davis's speech was the

post of Atterney-General was there ratified, Daniel S. Dickinson. We have printed recently several of his noble and brave efforts in the cause of the Union, but this is even better than any other. It will be found in full in our report of the meeting, which occupies several columns in another part of this paper. The officers of the meeting, numbering nearly 400, were constituted a Committee to organize the People's Union Party in the different Wards for the coming election. Their names will also be found in our report.

The Mayor being temperarily absent yesterday Ald. Genet, Acting Mayor, by virtue of his office as President of the Board of Aldermen, produced a letter of resignation from Capt. Smith, Street Commissioner, dated at Lexington, Kentucky, and a meeting of the Board of Aldermen being convened, sent in the nomination of Mr. Shepherd F. Knapp for the vacancy, which was approved, with but one dissenting voice. Mr. Knapp is a tallow-chandler of Front street, somewhat famous for his devotion to horse-racing and cock-fighting, and therefore well qualified to administer the millions of money which this Department controls. Of course, with his assistance, Mr. Genet will be able to achieve the Democratic nomination for County Clerk, to which he aspires. The Deputy Commissioner is Mr. Edward Ewen, late Superintendent of Street Improvements, who was appointed by Mr. Smith after the resignation of Capt. Lovell, Smith and Lovell drew their salaries up to the last moment, and are now said to be actively engaged with the Kentucky Secessionists for the overthrow of the Government. Their treachery, if rumor should prove to be correct, is only another illustration of the infamy of the men who are engaged in this diabolical rebellion against the Government. Smith is a relative of Breckinridge, and there is reason to believe that he and Lovell have only been awaiting their opportunity to join the Rebels. Upon the invasion of Kentucky by the legions of Jeff. Davis they appear to have quietly left the city, and thrown off their masks. Levell was among the first wto were suspected in New-York, and it was only by giving his parole of honor that he escaped arrest months ago. We shall now see how much value he places upon his pledge.

THE LATEST WAS NEWS.

The war news this morning is very meager. From Washington we have absolutely nothing of special importance. Concerning the reported battle at Lexington, Mo., we receive only some fragments, from sources not too trustworthy or intelligent. It is said that on Tuesday Gen. Price made a movement to obtain three ferry boats on the river near Lexington, but that he was repulsed with considerable loss; he appears, however, to have subsequently secured the boats. On Wednesday, according to the same narrative, Price attacked Col. Mulligan in his intrenchments at Lexington, and was driven back with the loss of 300 or 400. This statement is in a measure confirmed by reports from other sources. The attack on Wednesday was determined, and lasted nearly afl day. Re-enforcements had reached the vicinity of Colonel Mulligan, but it was not certain that they could find boots in which to cross the river. McCulloch, with 2,000 men, was at the last accounts on the Osage River, about seventy miles from Jefferson City. It was thought that an attack would soon be made by him. We have news of a variety of skirmishes in Missouri and Western Virginia, in the course of which the Rebels are always signally defeated, but the engagements are not of sufficient magnitude to attract special attention.

THE PROSPECT. States are now vieing with each other in earnest efforts to put down the great Pro Slavery Rebellion. The People furnish men and money; The Toront value of the Sovernment complete the state of the Government complete the Government comple the Confederate traitors. There are not proi ably less than Three Hundred Thousand Men this day under arms in defense of the Union, and every week adds thousands to the number, The mails for Europe, by the steamships Ham- | Bardly less than Two Millions of Dollars per monis and City of New-York, close this morning day are being paid into the National Treasury by the People and expended in raising, arming and equipping regiments, casting cannon, buying ammunition, importing and manufacturing firenounced, has been discontinued. Whenever any arms, &c., &c. The new Patriotic Loan is shocmakers, seamstresses, market-women, and almost every one who has \$50 to spare investing his or her surplus cash in said Loan. Large amounts are being rapidly absorbed in the construction of gunboats and other needed vessels, in the outfit of formidable naval expeditions. and in the purchase of arms, clothing, equipments, horses, tents, provisions, &c. Yet the Treasury never returns a hollow sound to those It seems that the delegate from Tammany Hall | who with good reason knock at its doors. Its promises to pay on demand are freely taken at par, and everywhere current for their face; many millions of these will doubtless be absorbed by the demand, and kept in constant circulation. Let the War for the Union be prosecuted with vigor and success, and the means will evidently not be wanting.

Nor is there any serious deficiency of men, We estimate the number who have already volunteered for the defense of the Union at Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand, of whom Eighty Thousand have been discharged on the expiration of their term of service, ten thousand have sure or wounds, leaving Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand to-day in the field, with a steady net The Union War gathering held last evening in increase of not less than One Thousand per day, the Cooper Institute was the most successful For a nation that never before sent Fifty Thousand men into the battle-field, and never till this year had One Hundred Thousand under arms at the same time, this is a large force, when we consider that one-third of the country is to-day under the sway of a gigantic rebellion and contributes little or nothing to the National resources. it is certainly a creditable display of military genius and power.

The robels claim to have a still larger number under arms, and that claim is probably well founded. But in every other respect than that of numbers, their force is far inferior to ours. fewer blankets; they are indifferently fed, worse Confederate shipplasters that only circulate at speech of a Gubernatorial candidate may fairly

times greater than in ours. A large share of their troops were either drafted or impressed into the service, and are thoroughly sick of hard usage, exposure, and hard fare. They are, of course, deserting in squads, and those who remain can hardly escape decimation by the sharp frosts and cutting winds of November. In cavalry alone have they a real superiority of force, and cavalry, without ample forage just where it is wanted will be of small account after the grass fails or has been exhausted. We doubt, therefore, the ability of the rebels to increase the effectiveness of their force, though they may add somewhat to its numbers.

That our own numbers might be, should be, larger, is true; but we have never yet had a sufficiency of the most effective arms for our men actually enlisted. Uniforms, blankets, hospital accommodations, wagons, &c., have generally been also deficient. That every requisite is now being rapidly provided is true, but men are more abundant yet than materiel, and enterprises of great promise have been deferred for lack of arms rather than of soldiers. We hold, therefore, that the efficiency of the Union armies is being increased every day. not so much by increased numbers and improved drill as by large supplies of cannon, small arms, ammunition, shoes, overcoats, and camp equipage, while little or no corresponding unprovement is effected on the part of the Rebels. We know that they are not nearly so well prepared to encounter the exposures and inclemencies of an Autumn campaign as our soldiers are; we know that they suffer for more by want and sicknesss, have many times the number on the sick list, yet are far more deicient in hospital accommodations, than we are. Hence we believe that every hour's postponement of the decisive action that must soon be fought on the Potomac is auspicious to the national cause, and that, should Gen. McClellan camly but vigilantly await an attack, the chances are a hundred to one in favor of a Union triumph. Those who are dissatisfied with our abstinence

from criticism on the management of the National cause, should consider that nearly every one of the errors and abuses we formerly exposed and reproved have been corrected. Our officers no longer throng the hotels of Washington; their soldiers are not seen drunk about the streets of that city, or riotously assailing its dens of infamy; they are kept in their camps, and steadily drilled, not merely by companies and regiments, but by brigades and divisions, as they never were previous to the Bull Run disgrace; every effective regiment offered is at once accepted without question, and patriotic officers no longer dance attendance for weeks in dignituries' antercoms only to be gruffly repulsed at last with the chilling answer, "We want no cavalry-"Gen. Scott's plan of the campaign does not contemplate the employment of cavalry." If the Government has labored under resente delusions with regard to the strength or the malignity of this rebellion, it has been rudely and thoroughly awakened therefrom, and is acting as if determined to put forth the whole strength of the loyal States in unqualified resistance to treason. And as to its difference with Gen. Fremont respecting the treatment of the slaves of Rebels, that difficulty will solve itself directly. Let us each firmly resolve to do his own duty, disapproving where we must, but trusting wherever we can, and victory must soon perch on the uplifted standards of the indivisible Re-

DYED IN THE WOOL.

We have often, when curiously observing certain politicians, thought this to be rather a tame characterization. There are some men who are dyed not simply in the wool, but in the skin, flesh, bones and viscera-men to whom prejudice, education and habit have given a certain indelible The Government and People of the United | tint, in comparison with which the leopard's spots are evanescent and the cuticle of the Ethiopian washable-men who are the prisoners of past and petty experiences, and who never learn, never expansive, and catholic. Democracy should adapt itself to the will of the people, or it is an absurdity. A Democrat who opposes his personal notions to the expressed and unmistakable voice of the masses, is not merely a mad Don Quixote. but he is substantially that which he professes the most bitterly to hate-he is an aristocrat, because he thinks himself to be the best of all the world. He stuffs his stomach with his own creed and then goes into a political dyspepsia. Democrat as he calls himself, he fleets at majorities, undervalues the intelligence of the people, derides the ballot-box, mocks the Constitution, and throws dirt at the Government which, by his own theory, he bas helped to create. While the majority are of his mind, all goes well; but when the same majority dares to differ from him, he discards als confidence in constituencies, and bawls out that most men are feels. The war has proved very mortal to this breed of Democrats, common sense in most neighborhoods prevailing; but here and there, mauger the excellent and patriotic exertions of Messrs. Dickinson and Hallett, we may descry some monument of human absurdity, overrunning with self-importance, loudly announcing that he is not for sale. Experience has shown that men who are fussiest upon this particular, are always to be bought; and mighty bad bargains they would be, no matter how little the price paid for them. Thus, in the late Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts, a certain brisk little gentleman, of whom we never heard before, and of whom we never expect to bear again, announced that he was not to be sold by Ben. Hallett, as if even that veteran tactician could sell him, could even give him away. Evidently, all this man's democracy was in the personal pronoun. So respectable a person as Dr. Childs of Pittsfield was not afraid of being sold, and appeared to have marvelous confidence in his power of taking care of himself; it was only those who wanted a bid who were boisterous against venality.

Against the advice of its oldest and most respectable leaders, the Convention, by a trifling majority, determined to nominate a State ticket; and with a cruelty really sickening, compelled Mr. Isaac Davis of Worcester-who is a respectable man-to run, or rather to creep, for Governor, with that ancient Democrat and ex-Postmaster, E. C. Bailey, for his Licutenaut. Mr. Davis when this sweet little honor was theust upon him, had also the misfortune to be present, and was forced to make a speech. Now, the enough be considered as an expression of the views of the men who have placed him in nomivoice of the Convention. Was it? Let us see! Mr. Davis said that "he went for a vigorous prosecution of the war until the Rebellion is crushed out; and he held, for the preservation of liberty, that our patriotism ought to rise above party [What a severe slap at the majority of the Convention !] so far as the support of the present Administration in all its just measures is concerned." Now, Mr. Davis did not, in his speech, point out any unjust measures of the Administration; and as the presumption is that he would have done so, if any had occurred to his mind, we think we have a a right to ask him what his grounds of opposition to the Administration are. He must have some, for he is a candidate in hostility to the Government. If he has reasons for his hostility, let us have them! If he has none, why is he a candidate? Now, let us go to the resolutionsto the Platform upon which Mr. Isaac Davis is reclining. He is a sensible man, we believe, and if we had him on the stand, under oath, and were permitted to subject him to one of those unlimited cross-examinations which lawyers love so well, we would put into his hand the resolutions of this Convention, and would ask him: Do you believe, Mr. Davis, that the National

Administration wishes to interfere with the right of every State to regulate its domestic affairs in its own way? with the freedom of the press with the right of personal liberty? with the right of trial by jury? Oh, you do not! Well, your Convention is of the same mind. Your delegates say that they do not believe that the Administration will do anything of the kind. Oh, no! not all! Then, where was the necessity of saying anything, and of this specification of high crimes and misdemeanors which delegates did not believe the Administration would commit Suppose that they had passed the following resolution concerning you and your nomination, Mr

Isaac Davis:

Resolved, That while we will support Mr. Isaac Davis for Gorerson, it is in the belief that he will not emberate the public finds—that he will not take bribes—that he will not appelle backgrands to office—that he will not tell ites, and that he i quite above any handshees whatever and that should be elected, and should be emberate the public finds, take brives appears blackgrands to office, tell Hes, and turn out a knew which the Lord forefend!), we hereby caution him that ou support will be windrawn. -There, Mr. Davis, how would you like to

go to the people with a backing of that variety

But let us descend from the platform to the senches, and see of what materials this Convention was composed. There was a certain delegate, Samuel Wells of Boston, who was moved in his serene mind to offer a resolution recommending a sort of Hartford Convention to consist of delegates from the New-England States, to suggest Constitutional Amendments, "furnishing ample guaranties of protection to the rights of the South, so that the States now in arms against the Government may be induced to return to their allegiance to the Constitution." We do not know Mr. Wells and we do not want to know him; for in spite of his name, we do not believe that he is very deep. At any rate, the bucket came up empty on this occasion. Gentlemen rose at once to protest against committing the Convention to any such absurdity, and well they might. Delegates had just voted with entire unanimity that the rebellion must be "crushed" and the war "vigorously prosecuted;" and lo ! the astute Wells proposes to substitute compromise for crushing, Constitutional Amendments for campaigns, and gammon for gunpowder! Well, now, what did this wise Convention do with this resolution? Rejected it, of course, for they could not do otherwise without writing themselves down forever and forever, asses. But will the intelligent reader believe that upon the question of indefinitely postponing this idiotic resolution, one hundred and twenty-five delegates, actually and without a joke, voted in the negative. A change of five votes would have given Mr. Wells the ignominy of success.

But if we Republicans did not get any cakes n this precious Democratic Convention, the Constitutional Union party-our old friends the Bell-Everetts-did not get any ale. A Committee of this party sent to the Convention " a " communication proposing a union of all parties in nominating State officers." and modest suggestion, and such as became a minimum party-but how was it treated? With a coldness equivalent to contempt. Oliver Stevens told the Democrats that the communication was entitled to "respectful considera-'tion:" and so it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, from which time the poor thing was no more heard of than if it had not been sent at all! It might as well have been buried in the deep bosom of the ocean. "Be off about " your business!" said this Democratic body to the ill-treated Bell-Everetts; "we will have nothing to do with you!" We have heard of secentric people who, when in the article of death, desired to be left entirely alone, so that the serenity of their passing might not be disturbed by a rustle or a whisper. The Denoeracy of Massachusetts have evidently a rejudice in favor of this quiet style of exit. Let them be gratified! Who wants an entangling alliance with the sepulcher? The high-minded and honorable men of the late Democratic party will take care of themselves. Let the residuum go out of sight and to the bottom where it belongs!

The N. V. Leader has brought against Gen. Tyler of Connecticut three distinct and serious charges of military misconduct, on the strength of which it argues that this officer should never again be put in a position of command. It first alleges "that to Gep. Tyler we owe the introduction of steam-locomotive charges against masked batteries." The incident to which The Leader here refers, in which, by the way, no " masked batteries" were concerned, occurred under command of Gen. Schenck of Ohio. Gen. Tyler was not in the remotest manner connected with it. The second complaint is "that Gen. Tyler invoked and incurred defeat by advancing with his brigade, contrary to direct and positive orders, against the enemy at Blackburn's Ford." In the Blackburn's Ford affair, Gen. Tyler led a division, not merely a brigade, and was consequently invested with a considerable discretionary power, upon which he acted. There was no defeat, because there was no engagement. It was simply a reconnoissance, made in pursuance of direct orders, and not in opposition to them. Finally, The Leader declares " that the defeat of Bull Run is mainly attributed by competent judges to Gen. Tyler's neglect of orders in not attacking the enemy at sunrise." "Tyler's column did not get into the position assigned to it until 10 o'clock a. m., nearly four hours after the battle had become general along the various lines of attack. The delay thus incurred-the four ' precious hours in the cool of the morning thus

thrown away-gave time for the arrival of the "Rebel reënforcements under Gens. Johnston " and Kirby Smith. Had Tyler's column opened " the attack at daylight, as ordered, the battle of Bull Run would have been a complete and most important victory to the arms of the 'Union before noon of that day." The simple answer to this is, that Gen. Tyler was actually the first upon the field, opened his attack at a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and was compelled to wait until 10 for the cooperation of Hunter and Heintzelman. The delay in getting into position was on the part of these two latter Generals, and not of Gen. Tyler. Any of the reports will establish this fact. So each and all of The Leader's charges are exactly in reverse of the tenth.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For its own convenience, the Government of the United States issues Postage-Stamps, which ave, in effect, its own promises to pay one, three, ten, or twenty-four cents in Postage. Millions of these, which have been fairly purchased and paid for, are now in the hands of citizens, representing so much cash paid into tife Federal Treasury by them, for which no equivalent has been rendered, only the promise of one. At length, the Government sees fit to replace the familiar, well-known stamps, by new ones, which are thereat to embody many improvements on the old. So far, well. Next, the Government proposes to protect itself against fraud and inconvenience by recalling the old stamps as yet unused, and giving new instead. Good, again. But it adds that, from and after to-day, the old stamps shall neither be recognized as valid and allowed to perform their prescribed function, nor shall they be redeemed. whether in new stamps or in cash! This will pever do. These unused stamps are Government promises to pay-are evidences of Public Debtand cannot be thus juggled out of validity. They must still be redeemed somehow-either in cash, in postal service, or in the new stamps, to the full amount of their face. Any other course involves disgraceful repudiation. We exhort the Postmaster-General to give early attention to this matter, and so modify his late order as to keep faith with public creditors.

Now that the Government has at last decided to institute the allotment system, whereby every volunteer in the army may leave behind him an order for as much as he pleases of his wages for his wife or any other relative, it is to be honed that measures will be taken to make the fact as widely known as possible. It cannot but give an impulse to enlistment, for the great anxiety, with that class who make the rank and file is, necessarily a provision during their absence for families or friends dependent upon them. The uncertainty has undoubtedly restrained many a patriot longing to go forward in defense of his country, but who could not forget nor forego his first duty to those of his own household. The adoption of the allotment system removes this obstacle to the filling up of the army. When it is understood what the privilege is which it secures, it will, without doubt, revive the activity which has died away of late in all the recruiting stations.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Conress passed on act, two months ago, on the 22d of July, authorizing the adoption of the system, but, for some reason or other, nothing has been done under it till now. Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, early in the session, called the attention of Gen. Scott and others at Washington, and afterward of Gov. Morgan, to the urgent necessity of some such measure. His efforts were seconded by the Sanitary Committee, and the law was passed, but has been thus far permitted to be without effect. We trust that Controller Haws will succeed in putting in motion the machinery for which Congress was careful to pro-

We do not yet hear of any movement to econcile the difference between the People's and the Republican Convention respecting the caudidate for Canal Commissioner for the Short Term. As the matter now stands, the public are divided on two candidates, when they should be united on one; and although it is probable that, with the great momentum of the Union movement, Mr. Tallmadge is the stronger candidate of the two, still it is plain that such a division must be hurtful to the cause. Let a new man be selected, then-one like Samuel B. Ruggles, for instance-who will be acceptable to the interest in whose behalf Mr. Tallmadge was nominated, and who will yet be agreeable to Republicans, and there will then be nothing to interfere with the majority of three hundred thousand which the Union War ticket is bound to receive. We make this suggestion because there seems to be an objection to the withdrawal of either Mr. Bruce or Mr. Tallmadge in favor of the other. Let the difference be reconciled somehow-any how-so that the full strength of those who are unqualifiedly for "the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws," may be concentrated and drawn out, and we shall be satis-

The Journal of Commerce, in an article on the Littlejohn Libel-Suit, says:

"Judging from the report in The Thebuse, the ruling of the presiding Judge in this case, if correct, presents a very remarkable view of the state of the law of libel in our courts at this time."

-We beg The Journal to understand that the rulings of Judge Bacon in this case were carefully transcribed from his own notes, as furnished on their request to the counsel for the defense. So there is no room for mistake or doubt in the premises as to what His Honor actually ruled. Whether that ruling presents " a view of the state of the law of libel in our courts at this time," remains to be seen.

To all persons who may wish for a journal in the French language, we cordially commend the Messager, published at No. 40 Howard street, in this city, under the editorial direction of M. Charles Villa. It is remarkable alike for ability and freshness of interest, and in the present crisis of the Republic heartily advocates the National cause. It supplies a desideratum in American journalism which has long been felt by the

MAINE ELECTION .- Returns from 400 towns in the State, foot up as follows: Canal Navigation.

One hundred and twenty canal-hoats, bound to water, passed Kultonville yesterday.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE CASE OF GENERAL FREMONT.

HOW THE PEOPLE REGARD IT. THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The Confidence of the Country Restored.

THE REBEL CAUSE. HOW IT IS BOLSTERED UP.

THE CHINESE INSULT TO OUR PLAG.

HOW IT WAS AVENGED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29, 1277 GEN. FREMONT AND THE PEOPLE.

The Germans of St. Louis sustain Gen. Fre. mont. Their brethren in Illinois and Indiana also sustain him. With the most intelligent of the American Republicans they say that there is an incompatibility, as between fire and water, between war and the civil law which seeks to protect those against whom the war is urged, They regret the President's modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation of freedom to the slaves, but congratulate the friends of Civil Liberty throughout the world that the bondmen of all Missourians in arms against the Union, between the dates of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and the President's countermand of it, are free beyond the power of any law or politics on this Continent to reduce them again to slavery. CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The confidence in the War and Navy Departments is fully restored. The recruiting and the enlistments are greater than at any period since the war began. The farmers of New-York and New-England are now giving the Republic the very best stuff armies were ever made of, and from the canals and lakes we know that brigades and divisions of the choicest troops will soon be THE REBEL CAUSE.

An intelligent gentleman, who managed to

escape from the interior of a Gulf State, says that the feeling at the South, the number of troops in the field, and the reported universality of belief in the goodness of the rebel cause, or certainty of success, are exaggerated. Public opinion forces every man able to bear arms into the service. The stay-at-homes receive from their female friends presents of hoop-skirts. Trains, bearing troops, which go daily, are welcomed at every station by the whole population still at home, which cheers and feeds the soldiers. The slaves are quiet, but expectant, and understand the meaning of the war and its pessible consequences to them. THE CHINESE INSULT.

The Navy Department has received from Com. Schenck of the steamer Saginaw an account of the affair at Quinchow Bay. He was there by direction of Flag-Officer Stribling in search of the masing boat and crew of the bark Myotte, and was at anchor, the United States flag at the peak and a white flag at the fore, when three shots were fired in succession from the Chinese fort, none of which, however, struck the vessel. As soon as the Saginaw could get into position, she opened from a 32-pounder, which threw three shot and three shell. The first, a shell, exploded over the fort, and soon after, a dull, heavy report, as of a bursting gun or exploding magazine, was heard.

The fort was silenced from that time. Commodore Stribling thinks that no more action is required. The French Admiral commanding in ochin China, a large portion of which possession of the French, who were preparing for a vigorous campaign, has been requested to make inquiries for the missing boat. PRESENTATION OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE

AND SUITE. The Prince de Joinville, his son, the Count de

Penthierre, the Count de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, and the other gentlemen in his suite were informally presented to the President today. Subsequently they witnessed the practice of Berdan's Sharpshooters, at which Gen. Mc-Clellan was also present. TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Denmark, which was represented by Colonel Rassloff, were exchanged to-day. The Sound-Dues question having been heretofore settled, Denmark is placed on a footing with the most favored nations. This is the first treaty since 1826.

APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments have been made:

John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah, a relative of Mrs. Lincoln, Sutler at Fort Randall, twelve years in the army, to be a Brigadier-General. Wm. P. Jones, of Stamford, Conn., Aid to Gen. Wool, with the title of Major. Chas. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen.

Wright: Assistant-Surgeon Alex. B. Hasson is promoted to be Surgeon vice Madison, resigned. Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon, vice Hason, prometed.

Dr. Wm. Bredie, to be Brigade Surgeon.

Charles B. Goddard, of Zanesville. Ohio, Captain of the 17th Infantry, vice Clarke, deceased. AN OFFICER OF GARIBALDI OFFERS HIS SER-

VICES. Maj. Buazenwein, formerly an officer of Engineers on Garibaldi's staff, has offered his sword

to the Government. TO FACILITATE ENLISTMENTS.

Gov. Dennison has procured an order authorizing a Lieutenant to be mustered in in Ohio at the commencement of the organization of a company. Probably the same order will be given in

other States to facilitate enlistments. COMMISSARIES AND QUARTERMASTERS. There will be no more Brigade Commissaries or Quartermasters, seventy-five having been ap-

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD. An order was issued to-day for the imprisonment in Fort Lafayette of Ex-Gov. Morehead.

BALTIMORE PENSION AGENT. John S. Gittings, Pension Agent at Baltimore, has been removed, and John Clark appointed in

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER. The Rescue brought to the Navy-Yard the

schooner Harford, laden with wheat and tobacco, captured at the mouth of Pope Creek. Six men